NEWS FROM THE EAST INDIES.

NEWS FROM THE KAST INDIES.

Diplomatic Blasion from the King of Avato the French Court—Grand Jeremonial at the Departure of the ambassator.

[From the Rangoon Chronicie, Marcz 19]

The long delayed embassy from the Court of Avato the Court of France is now finally on its way, and actually reached here (yesterday) en route to the latter country. The principal personages composing this embassy, are General D'Orgoni, Moung Polen, Moung Zah, ambassadors, and JohannesManook, imperial interpreter. Of course the usual attendants, servants, &c., accompany them.

We will, in, the course of this, enter into particulars of the procession of the embassy on the occasion of its embarking on board the royal barge, but previously to doing so we must remark that the long delay of five months which has taken place in the preparation of this embassy, or rather in the determination to send it, has been escasioned by circumstances which it is said do not reflect very favorably on those who constituted the obstacles to its accomplishment; but the energy and determination of one of the persons immediately concerned (we need hardly mention the name) have triumphed over the opposition, and the real fact, long doubted and even scoffed at by many, now stares us in the face. The embassy is on its way to Paris. Let those who may be inclined, angur what they will of the result.

On the 25th of February, at 4 30 P. M., the Ambassadors already named, attended by the Wondock (or the Mayor of the golden palace, presented themselves at the great hall of the Court of Justice,

On the 25th of February, at 4 30 P. M., the Ambassadors already named, attended by the Wondock (or the Mayor of the golden palace, presented themselves at the great hall of the Court of Justice, which is on the eastern face of the imperial residence. Here all kneeled, as is the custon when proceeding on missions to China; this, of course, being the first occasion of the performance of the ceremony on so great an occasion as a diplomatic mission to one of the greatest potentates of Europe, certain blessings were then invoked by the chief Fhonoghee, or high priest, on the heads of all concerned. After this the principal gates of the palace were thrown open, and in the midst of an army of 200 of the imperial horse guards, the letter addressed by the Klag to the Emperor of France, suddenly appeared from the interior in the hands of Nandozzi, or Secretary of the palace. The letter, together with numerous presents to accompany 1:), was carried upon a rich velvet cushion, under the shade of four golden umbrellas, this latter being a distinction only accorded to royalty itself. Immediately the Nakan-doh, or Secretary of the Imperial Commandment, followed.

This high officer in State dress was mounted on a

Secretary of the Imperial Commandment, followed.

This high officer in State dress was mounted on a rich howdah, carried by a beautiful elephant of unusual magnitude. In the mean time the ambassadors had mounted their own elephants, and all then proceeded between two lines of body guards, about four hundred, in slow and imposing procession to the place of embarkation, arrived at which, the Woondok formally delivered the King's letter and presents into the hands of the ambassador, taking his formal receipt for the same. The embassy then proceeded in the kind of state to which the Burmese attach importance; that is, with a display of gilded umbrellars and a glided boat, until it is now here, awaiting an opportunity to proceed to Calcutta.

The idea of the furnisher of the particulars of the procession, &c., which we have described, is that all the fuss made and trouble taken is mere matter of moonshine as far as the object of the

that all the fuss made and trcuble taken is mere matter of moonshine as far as the object of the embassy is concerned; which, he would have it, is mere compliment. In this particular we can hardly agree with him, as unless some deep scheme is at the bottom of all this, it seems to us that it would never have proceeded to the length which we now unmistakably see reached. General D'Orgoni, as far as we know him, is a man likely to be as implacable a foe, where circumstances prevent his becoming a friend, as he would have been the latter under other auspices. Now as we are inclined to under other auspices. Now as we are inclined to believe that he considers himself to have been any thing but well treated by the British, it is not at al-limprobable that he will endeavor as far as any influence he may possess or acquire, enables him, so to act in France as to show the world (for he is a proud man) that he took the extraordinary and bold step which a second time brings him on a diplomatic mission from the Court of Ava, that he is intent on something more than mere compliment.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF OUDE—AUCTION OF ALL HIS PROFERTY.

The following is from Lucknow, dated March 21:
The chief, almost the only topic of conversation, is the king's leaving. Though personally he commanded little respect, his misfortunes now enlist the sympathies of every one. The native noblemen, Unimood Dowlah, Monaverood Dowlah, and others of the royal family, offered to place all their wealth at his command, and to raise any sum of money to avert the catastrophe which at last overwhelmed him. But now that he is gone in spite of of all intimidations, now that he has thrown off the apathy which previously characterised him, the people, hoping against hope, expect once more to see him, or a member of his family, scated on the throne, and to obtain from the Queen and the Parliament of England a reversal of the order of Lord Dalhousie, who with one stroke of the pen deprived the unfortunate monarch, not only of his kingdom, but also of his private property, his throne, his money, his houses, his wives' dwelling places, and his cattle.

Yesterday commenced the auction of all the horses, billocks nows goats dogs elks, deer, lynyes camely

and his cattle.
Yesterday commenced the auction of all the horses, ballocks, cows, goats, dogs, elks, deer, lynxes, camelleopards, tigers, elephants, leopards, neelgaes, rhinceroses, camels, buffaloes, sheep, birds, and all possible kinds of creatures "lately belonging," as the circular says, "to the Oude government." Only a portion of horned cattle was sold, but the sale will I believe continue for about three weeks. sale will, I believe, continue for about three weeks, as the live stock of the King consists of an immense number of animals of all sorts and all species. Here would be a first rate opportunity for some daring speculator investing in a menagerie. The auction is being held on the banks of the Goomtee in a plain, opposite an eminence on which the palace called Dilaram Kothee is situated. When the King was in power, no man dared go there with an umbrella, for it was "sacred ground." but now, as I overheard one native complaining to a friend "there are troops of Feringees actually selling of his Majesty's goods. What a change! What shall we see next?"

TEA CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAUS—PIRST PRUITS

OF THE EXPERIMENT. to for about three week

Buwarnan Holta....

by natives; and we are inclined to agree with Mr
Fortune, that when the culture of tea becomes gen
eral throughout the Sub-Himalayas the native con
sumption will be very great.

But such important results cannot be expected
until this branch of agriculture is extensively taken
in hand by private enterprise. To this there is, unfortunately, in the Kangra district at least, one
great obstacle—the want of lands available for private speculators. The Kangra teas have been recognized by first rate judges as of excellent quality,
and they are calculated to hold a prominent place
in the market long after the novelty which now en
ables them to bring fancy prices shall have worn
away. But, unfortunately, there is the want of
room. Nagrota, the first plantation started, is of
insignificant dimensions—merely a small garden
plot, in fact, about eight miles northeeast of Kangra.
Buwarna, situated about ten miles further on, is
not much larger. Holta lies about four miles
further, immediately at the foot of the Himalayas, about twenty miles southeast from
the Sanitarium of Dhurmsala, and equi-distant from Kangra. Holta has an elevation of
between four and five thousand feet above the
Sea. It has a truly delightful climate, which bears
a strong resemblance to that of Cashmere. TheHolta plain is several square miles in extent, and so
much of it as is available is being rapidly brought
under tea cultivation by Dr. Jameson. The soil appears admirably adapted for tea, as well, indeed, as
for almost any kind of crop, and both Dr. Jameson
and the Chinese consider that if any preference is
to be given, it is the most eligible for tea purposes
of any part of the Sub-Himalayas. The tract,
ytrange to say, in spite of its natural fertility, had
remained for generations in an uncultivated state,
in the midst of a righly cultivated valley, selely on

account of some inexplicable local prejudice of tra-dition; and with the exception of this large, but yet limited tract, no land has yet been found which at the same time is at the disposal of the govern-ment and suitable for tea cultivation. In this re-spect the Kangra district is unfortunate as com-pared with Kumaon.

spect the Kangra district is unfortunate as compared with Kumaon.

REVENUES OF THE EAST INDIA PRESIDENCIES.

It appears from a Parliamentary return published in England that the gross total receipts as revenue, of all the Presidencies of East India, in the year 1863-54, amounted to £26,510,185, and the net receipts to £26,375,191. The total payments out of the income amounted to £6,670,117, leaving a net amount of £19,706,080 in the several government treasuries. The land revenues yield £16,680,146; the customs. £1,283,455; salt. £2,917,524; opium, £4,478,653. The gross receipts of the Bengal Presidency amounted to £10,519,774, and the payments to £2,389,694; the revenue of the Bur mese provinces was £303,741; the revenue of the northwest provinces was £7,002,184, and the expenditure £1,311,010; the revenue of the Punjab and trans-Indus territory £1,215,571, and the expenditure £23,2879; the revenue (gross) of the Madras presidency was £4,674,970, and the payments £1,322,861; the revenue of the Bombay presidency was £4,674,970, and the payments £1,322,861; the revenue of £24,419,314, leaving a deficit of £2,044,117. The payments in the realization of the revenue amounted to \$6,670,117, the charges in India to £18,486,908, and the charges in England to £3,262,289.

The Italian Opera in Parts—An Importal

action of the revenue amounted to \$6,670,117, the charges in India to £18,486,008, and the charges in England to £3,262,289.

The Italian Opera in Paris—An Imperial Pension sund for Artists.

The Paris Moniteur, of May 17, publishes the following report to the Emperor from the Minister of State, relative to the formation of a pension fund for the artists of the Grand Opera:

Sine—So long as the management of the Imperial theatre of the opera has been confided to the Civil List, the artists and employés attached to that national establishment have enjoyed retiring pensions, intended to protect their old age against the effects of improvidence or misfortune; and from 1804 to 1830 they were admitted, in virtue of a special regulation, to reap the benefits of the tutelary arrangements adopted by the State for the remuneration of civil services. The régime of the establishment having ceased by the effect of the decree of the 25th June, 1854, and the director of the Opera having been replaced within the attributions of the Imperial Civil List, your Majesty, in your paternal solicitude for the persons employed in that establishment, decided that the artists and employée should also enjoy the benefits of the return to the old state of things, and that their condition should be ameliorated by their obtaining retiring pensions—pensions obtained without any sacrifice being imposed beyond the regular stoppage of 5 per cent. In consequence, and in order to conform to the commands of your Majesty, I have the honor of proposing the creation of a special pension fund for the Imperial Civil List, and from resources belonging to the direction of the Opera. The dotation of this fund, which will be managed by the administration of the Caisse des Depots et Consignations, is to be formed exclusively of a grant made by the Imperial Civil List, and from resources belonging to the direction of the opera. It will not therefore in any way interfere with the financial conditions attached to the obtaining of pensions, and the conditions at

signature to the annexed decree, having for object to sanction them, as well as the arrangements attendant thereon.

The above report is followed by a decree carrying out the measure proposed, and of which the leading points are:

The pension fund will be formed from a stoppage of 5 per cent on all salaries not exceeding 40,000fr. a year; of the produce of all fines for breach of discipline, &c.; of the amount of all judicial condemnations given in favor of the theatre; of the produce of two representations to be given annually at the Opera; of an annual grant of 20,000fr. from the Civil List; and of donations and legacies bequeathed to the fund. The singers, dancers, and personnel of the pallets are to have a right to their pension after twenty years' service; the chief of the orchestra, ballet master, chefs du chant, and chief machinist, after twenty years, and at 50 years of age; professors, accompaniers, musicians, chorus orchestra, ballet master, chefs du chant, and chief machinist, after twenty years, and at 50 years of age; professors, accompaniers, musicians, chorus singers and machinists, after twenty-five years and 50 years of age; and all others after thirty years and 60 years of age. The services of the singers, chiefs of orchestra, professors, musicians and chorus singers, yill be reckoned from the age of 13; for dancers, from 16; and for others from the age of 20. The retiring pension will be calculated at the rate of the sixtieth part of the average salary of each year's service, but cannot exceed the following rates:—For average salaries of 6,000 fr. and under, 3,500 fr. pension; from 6,000 fr.; 10,000 fr., 2,700 fr.; 8,000 fr. to 10,000 fr., 2,900 fr.; 10,000 fr., 2,700 fr.; 10,000 fr., 2,700 fr.; 10,000 fr., 2,700 fr.; 10,000 fr., 2,000 fr., 15,000 fr., 2,000 fr.; 10,000 fr., 2,000 fr., 3,300 fr.; 12,000 fr., 3,500 fr.; 12,000 fr., 4,000 fr.; 24,000 fr., 28,000 fr., 4,300 fr.; 24,000 fr.; 23,000 fr.; 3,500 fr.;

artistes or employes who lose their lives in the service of the theatre. Orphans of artistes will also receive allowances until the age of 18.

Manning of American Emigrant Ships.

The loss of the American Emigrant Ships.

It loss of the American passenger ship Racer last week, at Arklow, under most extraordinary circumstances, has attracted attention not only to the number and quality of her crew—which was at first reported to be 28, and subsequently 34 or 35 individuals, the greater portion of whom were blacks or Chinese—but to the insufficient manning of American ships in general. It appears, from the Liverpool customs list, that the last 20 British ships of 1,000 tons and upwards which left this port up to a certain date in the present month, had an average tonnage of 1,264 tons, and 364 men per ship, there being only a single instance of any material variation from this proportion. There were but two vessels having less than 30 men, and nine had 40 or upwards, the general average being 28 men per 1,000 tons. A similar list of the last 20 American ships which left this port (both lists being taken consecutively from the customs lists) gives an average of 1,371 tons, and less than 30 men per ship, or under 22 per 1,000 tons. Twelve were under 30 cach, and only one touched 40. During the period, about six weeks, over which the above lists extend, only three large ships sailed from Londen, and these had about fifty men per 1,000 tons, while the American ships that left the same port were similarly manned to those sailing from Liverpool. In commenting upon these tacts, the Dublin Freeman's Journal says:—Perhaps we have no reason to complain of Americans risking their own lives; but when hundreds and thousands of poor Irish emigrants trust themselves on board flashy-looking American ships, believing them to be properly manned, and equal in all respects to British ships of similar size, it is time to direct attention, both of the authorities and the public, to the fact. We have all through been assuming the crews

THE POPULAR VOTE OF THE COUNTRY. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. Oppo-mirion. 34 358 25, 921 59,5% Demo-cratic. 33,879 27 678 32,987 17,730 Van Buren Whig Dem. Oppos'n. .. 22 990 15,239 Pres Biates. Drm. 22,990 20,697 34,474 New Hampshir 6,228 42,247 20,996 2,716 18,749 138,543 Massachusetta
Vermout.
Rhods I-land
Connecticut
New York 1
New Jorey
Pennsylvania
Ohio 5
Indiana 1
Michigan 1 3,261 21,508 140,460 26,137 87,111 106,406 41,281 14,292 4,972 25,856 91,182 107,882 .552 672 623,0 4 623,014 586,396
 General Carolina
 26,910
 23 626
 36,000

 South Carolina
 (Vote vy Legislature.)

 Georgis
 22 125
 24,936
 33,417

 Alabama
 20,506
 16 612
 21,800

 Mesisippi
 9,979
 9,688
 11,298

 Louisiana
 3,653
 3,383
 6,696

 Tennessee
 26,120
 36,962
 34,043

 Kentucky
 33,025
 36,687
 23,965

 Arkansas
 2,409
 1,238
 2,746

 Missouri
 10,995
 8,337
 23,426
 Total..........212,396 214,616 212,396 41 434 Total democratic majority is 1836. Total opposition majority in 1837...

Dem. 41,038 30,408 51,035 22,267 3,660 23,728 179,870 27 043 131,000 107,882 51,021 30,517 17,782 29,629 19,030 708,836 685,137 716,74 695,260 Total............685,137 695,260 Opposition majority......23,199 Slave States. 4 469 27,409 32,000 38,198

 North Carolina
 30,000

 South Carolina
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 Mussissupi
 11,308

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 Tennessee
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 Kentucky
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 Arkansas
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33 581 260,781 38,810 187,706 184,308 87,835 74,478 41,097 35 888 31,054 17,461

STATE MERCHONS.

Dem. Opposit'n.**

27.290 86, 293 96, 293 46, 997 50, 948 68, 362 56, 447 90, 900 84, 763 48, 287 69, 175 36, 918 70, 918 70, 918 70, 918 10, | STATE KLECTIONS. | 1884. | 1884. | 1884. | 1884. | 28,216 | \$32,848 | \$17,937 | 445,429 | 68,862 | 65,447 | 87,887 | 102,513 | 21,102 | 23,220 | 28,396 | 62,293 | 13,788 | 115,102 | 38,675 | 43,691 | 62,788 | 29,788 | 29,788 | 24,811 | 278,777 | 190,804 | 110,912 | 186,437 | 167,010 | \$194 | 167 | 6484 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 10,844 | 29,530 | 22,149 | 30,411 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 24,844 | 2 Free States.
Connecticut.
California.
Lilinois.
Indiana.
Lowa. Massachusetts.
Michigan
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island Total......988,469 1,204,184 988,469 922,359 1,231,688 Opposition majority..... 215.715

 South Carolina
 63,421
 61,160

 Fennessee
 13,091
 22,602

 Virginia
 36,423
 25,107
 67,499 26,336 83,275 Total......444,525 456,760 538,757 444 525 531,385 Opposition majority...... 11,235 5,372 dem.maj.

The Parish Will Case. THE SURBOGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford, Eeq.

June 11-In the matter of the Will of the late Henry Parish.—When the examination of Mr. Folsom was conoluded,

Mr. O'Conor called Nicholas G. Ogden, who, being

sworn, said :- I restite in the city of Brooklyn, am fifty rears of age, and am a stock broker; I was formerly Ca. hier of the Phoenix Bank, from about 1838 to the fall Ca. mer or tar streems Bank, from about 1833 to the fall of 1830, when I entered the Pheesix Bank, of which he was a director; we were rea-combly intimate in business matters; I know George W. F.Noom, who testified here; I know Mrs. Henry Parish; betwe Mr. Parish's attack in 1849, Mr. Fo som had access to the brunk of Mr. Parish, deposited in the bank, and was the the habit of coming an taxing the trunk out, and using it at his will; I heard of Mr. I arish's attack in 1849, above the time it occurred; the last time the trunk was put info the bank to my knowledge, previous to Mr. Parish's attack, in I. Parish, showledge, previous to Mr. Parish's attack, in I. Parish, the was propor and right (Mr. Cutting objects to this, the opinion of the witness) to consider Mr. Folsom as that centrodian, pending any doubt as to Mr. Parish's asal y, because I had received it from Mr. Folsom; when Mrs. Parish asphed for the trunk I was ta much perpisatly thather it would be right to give it to her or not, under the electromataness, because I could not satisfy myself, upon as interview with Mr. Parish, whether he witness of Mr. Parish's application for the trunk I can the street of the bank, or inside the bank at the abilities? Geoki; or the bank, or inside the bank at the abilities? Geoki; or or the bank, or inside the bank at the abilities? I can consulting from yone can decrease and not the same understand him. he made the understand him, he made the understand him, he made the carries wall ado but the cashier's desk; in a second not by any means understand him, he made the received with the mean of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cashier's desk; in the sum of the bank at the cash of 1860; I knew Henry Parish from the fall of 1830, when I entered the Phonoix Bank, of which he was a director; we were rea onably intimate in business matters

thing. I so understood it; the negative and affirmative motions he made speak for themsaves; they other motion he made was with his hand, a sort of varing motion of the hand which I cannot describe of the hand, a sort of waving doubtful motion; I understood to thing at all from that motion of the hand, together within the other motions and gestures that he made, usions it was to call attention to himself. Q. Do you mean anything else than that his motions and gestures did not communicate any idea to you other than he wanted something? A. That is what I mean. The building where the back then was it the same building now occupied by the bank. There are six or seven steps from the strest into the hall. The cashier's deak is distant from the front door about from 115 to 120 feet, as near as I can remember. When Mr. Parish can to the cashier's deak, he was accompanied by Mrs. Parish and aman servent, who supported his right side. Q. How many questions more than one did you put to Mr. Parish. A. I culy remember that the interview did not last more than 10 or 15 minutes, and there could not have been many questions nut in that time; I don't remember how many I put. Q. Do you mean, by unmeaning motions, anything else than that the motiens conveyed no meaning to yon? A. They certainly did not convey anything to me; they ware deadedly unmeaning motions in any one's view, as I should judge; that is matter of opinion; it is sufficient for me to say they were unmeaning to me, and I don't mean anything else. Q. Were these motions and gestures anything other than those you have described? A. They were not. Q. What was the general appearance of Mr. Parish on these occasions in point of health? A. Sach as I should judge any man's must be silicated with paralysis. Q. Did he exhibit great debility or other wise? A. He walked with some difficulty, supported by a crutch in the left hand, and a servant man on the right; I can't state anything else as to his general health or persons that her recollection whatever as to the time the

Prince Oscar of Sweden has arrived in Paris. He passed along the Boulevards from the Northern Railroad in an open carriage, accompanied by his aides de-camp and these of the Emperor, and by some of the civil and milliary, authorities, and escorted by a squadron of Oni-Tassiere.

The Emperor Napoleon has received a letter from the King of the Two Stallies, notifying the birth of the Princess Maria Caroline Josephine Ferdinands, daughter of the Count de Trapani. A filde Over the Central Park. ENERAL CHARACTER OF THE GROUNDS—THEIR AVAILABILITY FOR THEIR INTENDED PURPOSE— THE OLD AND MODERN STYLES OF LANDSCAPE GARDENING CONTRASTED—THE ASTIFICIAL LAKE
—SUGGESTIONS FOR A BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF

We believe that it is Macaulay who speculates on the feelings of some future Marius mourning over the ruins of one of the great European cities, when civilization shall have fled the Eastern hemisphere, and takes up her abode in the New World. It was with an equal, but different sort of interest that we yesterday passed over the wild and uncultivated tract which has been allocated for the formation of the new Central Park. Our imagination carried as forward a few years to the period when this us profitable waste will have been converted into one of the most varied, animated and attractive promonades in the world—when its avenues and drives will be growded with the beauty and fashion of our city, and when the overtaxed energies of its hardworked population will seek in its cool and pleasant retreats the relaxation necossary to enable them to support the toil to which they Entering at the southern extremity of the new Park,

one is struck by the apparently unfavorable character of the grounds for ornamental purposes. A surface broken up into rocky elevations, inter-spersed culy by a scant vegetation and but few trees, promises to tax to the utmost the taste and skill of those charged with the execution of the work. If we had lived in the days of Jean Gonjon or Le Notre, these obstacies would have been deemed insurmountable, and the task abandoned in despair. The old rectilinear system o laying out grounds, which gratified the estentatious but imperfectly cultivated tastes of Francis I. and Louis Quatorse, could not have been reconciled ofth the en-gineering difficulties that everywhere presentathemselves Happily, modern ideas have rejected es absurd these efforts to render nature subservient to art in a field where her works are unrivalled. The monotony and dreary grandeur resulting from a style in which all the laws of good taste and natural beauty are violated, are too forcibly exemplified in the arrangement of the grounds of Versallies, and, indeed, of most of the old palatial residence imitation, which in the arts as well as everything else, is apt to mislead the judgment. Modern landscape gardeners find that they have only to fellow nature as a guide to obtain results which no fixed scientific rules will enable them to achieve; and in proportion as they adhere closely or negligently to the models which she everywhere spreads before their eyes, will their success be commen surate.

The difficulties arising from the broken and stony character of the surface of the new Park, offer, therefore, as may be seen, only a wider field for the tas e and skill of the aritst. In seeking to overcome them his fancy will be stimulated into a thousand contrivances which he would never have dreamt of if he had merely to deal with an ordinary champagne soil. Thus each object which now constitutes an obstacle to the eye of the ordinary observconstitutes an obstacle to the eye of the ordinary observ-er will, in judicious hands, be made to contribute to the general effect. Rocky elevations can, by the aid of a few feet of soil, be clothed with a soft greensward, where their angular formation will permit of it, and where they do not, the rocks themselves can be convert-ed into objects of natural interest. They may be turned, besides, to useful account in the construc-tion of grottoes, hermitages, fish reservoirs, seats, and a thousand other ornamental and useful purposes. We look upon it as of great advantage that the levelling principle, which is making our city so monotonous uniform, cannot be conveniently carried out in the formation of the new Park. The expense with which it would be attended happily constitutes an obstacle to the passion for grading which is fast clearing away all the picturesque beauty which our island possessed. Our pervenu aristocracy seem to think that all the pleasures and enjoyments of life are to be found within four brick walls. The fine grounds and carefully cultivated gardens which in European cities are indispensable accessories of a handsome residence, do not seem to have any value in their eyes. The consequence is that in all New York there is asserely a green spot with which the mind can refresh itself among the vast piles of stone and brick by which we are everywhere surrounded. Thanks to the good tasts of the public spirited individuals who have carsgain to the nature of its soil, the grading, levelling brick accumulating propensities of our city speculators have received a check, and we shall be permitted the means of gladdening our eyes and refreshing our lungs with the pleasant sights and invigorating atmosphere of the spot which has been saved with so much difficulty

As the visiter advances through the Park, partly through the unfinished avenues, and partly by means of the roads which traverse it diagonally, he will find that the character of the ground improves greatly. Minia-ture valleys are occasionally to be met with, which impart diversity to its usually broken surface, and which will afford ample space for the skill of the ornamental gardener. Towards the centre, the rising grounds asmost wanting, there are unfortunately but few. This is the great detect of the Park, and we are afraid that it is one that will take years to remedy. The new machine for transplanting trees, invented by a Socich gentleman named McCulloch, and which is said to have been lately worked successfully in the presence of the French Emperor, may perhaps aid us to supply it. We recollect, however, the failure of Sir John Sinclair's many experiments in this way, and we require to have practical proof of the value of the invention before we can place

faith in it.

In regarding the plan of the new Croton reservoir, it strikes us that its proposed form would interfere greatly with the convenience of the Park. We are not sufficiently skilled in hydraulics to pronounce any positive opinion upon the subject, but it seems to us that it might be both lengthened and narrowed without its direction to the part of the proposed without its direction to the proposed without its direction to the proposed without its direction. agon the subject, but it seems to us that it might be both lengthened and narrowed without its diminishing in any material degree the force of the water. If something of a currilinear form were given to its sides, it would add greatly to its appearance, and take away the artificial aspect which it must otherwise assume. This is all we think that the Croton directors can do. The efficiency of the water supply of the city is a much more important the water supply of the city is a much more important object than the ornamentation of the Central Park, and the attempt to convert the reservoir into what is called an artificial lake, would, we are afraid, interfere with it. We trust that the idea of devoting a portion of the Park

to a botanical garden will be persevered in. Nothing would add more to its attraction, and we can see no difficulty in carrying it into effect. There is not a city in the world which possesses greater facilities for the formation of public collections of this sort; and yet, strange to say, we cannot boast of one. The truth is, we afford the public spirit and libera-The truth is, we above the public spirit and libera-lity of our citizens no opportunity for indulgence. Had we places allocated for the purpose we would find gifts of all kinds pouring is upon us from our merchants, whose vessels are continually bringing back valuable specimens and curiosities from the ports which they visit. There is one suggestion we would make, which would add greatly to the interest of a botanical garden. It is to combine with it a zoological collection, and thus to domi-sile in one spot the Flora and Fauna of each country. We would then have an opportunity of studying the dis-tinctive features of the animal and vegetable life of other climates besides our own. The proper place for such a collection would be obviously at the southern extremity of the Park, so as to be within easy reach of all classes of our citizens.

As regards the general distribution of the promenades and drives, it will of course depend, is a great measure, on the character of the obstacles to be encountered. The position of the old reserveir, the proposed form of the new one, and the elevation of the Croton conduit must all be consulted in their arrangement. Although averse to the use of straight lines in the general details of the plan, we are strongly in favor of having one great central avecus dividing the Park longitudinally, and forming, as it were, the principal artery from whomes all the other drives and promenades may radiate. This would serve as the Longchamps of our fashionable belies, and we will venture to say would soon outrival in animation and attraction its Paris prototype. It would form, as De Ba'zse wittily observed of the latter, "a species of Bourse where all the world could estimate the capital, the value, and revenue of an idea according to the situation in life and rank of its proprietor." Here our fashionable maidens and young bloods might carry their attractions to public markst, and display their attractions to public markst, and display their attractions to rival the exquisites of Paris in extravagues, and the aristocrats of London in pretension, we As regards the general distribution of the prop gance, and the aristocrats of London in pretension, we see no reason why, like both, they should not have their exhibition ground. Like the Ring in Hyde Park, and the Avenue de Neuflly, this central promenade would secure the comfort of tranquil minded and sensible peo-ple, who would naturally prefer the retirement and quiet of the side rides to the bustle and excitement of this living atream of coxcombry and folly. A road will of course be carried round the whole circuit of the Park, so

as to afford the advantage of a lengthened drive to these who do not choose to enter the main avenue. The Com-missioners are not likely to neglect so obvious a means of turning the space at their command to the most ad vantageous account. Another recommendation which we would impress upon the Board is this—that they should bear in mind that this Park is not intended for the use of the residents of the Fifth avenue alone, but for all classes of our fellow citizens. Let them, therefore, provide ample accommodation in the way of fore, provide ample accommodation in the way or seats and shelter for those who can only enjoy the advantages of the Park at rare intervals, and that perhaps only after a long and fatiguing walk. Nothing would more tend to bring their administration into unpopularity than any neglect of these arrange-ments. The comfort of the working classes must be first translated to the tend to the search to think of attended to; after that it will be time enough to think of the necessities of the upper tes. The suggestions which we have thrown out are, we think, esiculated to meet the main requirements of both. If they are made the bases promise them that it will prove generally acceptable

A ship, to be named James Buchanan, is soon to be launched from the yard at Portsmouth, N. H. The ves-sel which was named in honer of Franklin Pierce was re-

The Boston Ledger, independent, in view of the fact that George Law is destined to make his mark in the annals of our political history, thinks the Philadelphia Convention would do well to nominate him, as he would make a good President, and would see that the right was sustained very decidedly and fearlessly.

A petition is in circulation for signatures in Tauntee.

Mass., praying Congress to impeach the Territorial offi-

Senator Brochead, of Pennsylvania, has declared im Washington bis decided opinion that Buchanan cannot carry his native State. If he tails in his own State, what Northern State will he carry?

Judge Malean was born in Morris county, New Jensey, in 1786. He is therefore seventy-one years of age. Buchanan is sixty-seven, and Fremont is about forty-one. The Springfield Argus says the combination of New York politicians, of whom Seward and Weed are the mas-ter spirits, are plotting to nominate Martin Van Buren at the Philadelphia Convention for President, asking him no questions, before or afterwards.

The Charleston Mercury (democratic) cays there are certain resolutions attached to the platform adopted at Cincinnati, "touching our foreign relations, which we can neither oppose nor pass by without the full expression of

our opinion The New Haven Palladium hopes that the Knew Nothing National Convention, now in session in this city, will nominate Col. Fremont for the Presidency, as it feels sure that he will be the nigger worshippers can

Thomas H. Benton, in his letter accepting the nos tion for Governor of Missouri, says:-

tion for Governor of Misscuri, says:—

I have come to the determination, at this place, to accept the democratic nomination for the office of Governor of our State, induced to it by no pairty calculation of the chances of an election, but wholly and entirely upon considerations of public good. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency determines my course in relation to the Governorship. I consider him the safest chance for preserving the peace of the country, new greatly endangered, both at home and abroad; and believing him to be the best chance for peace, I hold it to be the duty of those who are in favor of that object to assist in his election; and for one, I shall do so—in a public espacity, if you invest me with one, and as a private citizen of Missouri, if not.

A letter in the Albany Journal, from this city, says:—

The anti-Filimore Convention, which is to be held in

A letter in the Albany Journal, from this city, says:—
The anti-Filimore Convention, which is to be held in
this city to-day, promises to be largely attended. Fremont's chances for the nomination are the best. A portion of the members, however, oppose his nomination
until the action of the Republican Convention at Philadelphis shall have transpired. It is understood that a
letter has been received here from Speaker Banks, urging
the numination of the strongest man, but signifying his
own willingness to accept the nomination, if both Conventions should think fit to unite upon him.

The Pitapura Gastle, the aldest inversal wast of the

The Pittsburg Gazette, the oldest journal west of the mountains, declares that in Pennsylvania Mr. Buchanes "pessesses no strength that may be called formidable. His nomination simply keeps those in the party whe otherwise would have been driven from it, but it brings no outside aid. We have not seen or heard of one old line whig, republican or American who will vote for him; and we know that there are hundreds of demograts is this county who voted for Pierce who will not, under any circumstances, vote for Buchanan."

The officers of the National Camp, Order of the United

Sons of America, have called a national session of the Order, to assemble in the city of Baltimore on Friday, July 4, at their hall, North Gay street. The representatives to the National Camp from the Order in Massachuastis are James E. Farwell and John M. Oxton. Delegate will be present from nearly every State in the Union. It is surmised that some action will come before this body relating to the Presidential election. This old Order to

From Fort Pierre.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 9]
We have to announce the arrival of the United States
teamer Gray Cloud, Capt. John D. Radford, from Fort We have to announce the arrival of the United States steamer Grey Cloud, Capt. John D. Radford, from Fort Pierre, after an absence of nearly one year from tais port. Capt. Radford wintered his boat near Penca Island, and early in the spring visited Fort Pierre with supplies for the troops of the Sioux expedition at that place.

The Grey Cloud brings the gratifying intelligence that our difficulties with the Sloux have been adjusted. According to the Sioux expedition of the council held in Marah last, by Gen. Harney, all the prisoners and stoken preperty in possession of these Indians were to be given up in seventy five days from the date of the council.

On the 15th of May, some seven hundred lodges of the Blackfeet, Sloux, Ompapas, Winneconjes, Two Kettle Band and Saus Arez, came in, and with much caremany gave up twelve prisoners and forty five head of houses and mules, promising, at the same time, implicit obedience to the demands of our government in future.

This closes the active operations of the Sloux campaign; and in connection with this subject, it is proper to mention that great praise is due to Gen. Harney, for the judicious, energetic and firm oourse he has pursued in conducting this expedition.

After retaining the Indian prisoners a few days, Gen. Harney set them at liberty, being perfectly satisfied that they would conduct themselves properly hereafter. This treatment somewhat surprised the tribes assembled in council, as they fully expected the offenders would be hung.

The Grey Cloud was ordered to hold herself in readiness at 8 o'clock last evening, to take some troops expected on the steamer Reindeer, from Alton to Jeffersom Barracks. After returning from this trip the Grey Cloud will lie up a few days for repairs.

Captain Radford says that his crew were on very short ellowance for a long time, while beyond theireach of civilization, having had to live on woives, and anything else they could get to sustain life. He only took provisions for a two months' cruise, and was absent eight months,

which accounts for the provisions falling short.

Shipping of England.—The London Shipping Gazette of May 21, says:—A series of returns moved for by Mr. Ingham, relating to shipping, have been issued this morning, from which it appears that the number and tonnage of sailing vessels registered at the ports of Great and Ireland, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, on the 31st December last, was 24,274, with a tonnage of 3,978,699. Of steam vessels there were 1,674, with a tonnage of 330,635. The number of vessels that were built and registered in the United Kingdom during the year was 856 sailing vessels, 214,990; and 242 steam vessels, 108,210 tonnage. 2,050 vessels, 413,966 tonnage, were sold or transferred during the like period. There were wrecked during the first year, 474 sailing vessels, 93,161 tonnage, and 12 steam vessels, with 2,656 tonnage; 94 sailing vessels, 6,212 tonnage, and 20 steam vessels, 1,908 tonnage were broken up. The colonial built vessels registered in the United Kingdom during the year was 34, with 21,177 tonnage, and 91 foreign built, with 39,437 tonnage. The number of ships emplo, I ed in the trade of the United Kingdom that entered inwards, i.cluding their repeated voyages, were 27-787 British, with a tonnage of 5,270,792, and 18,1. Foreign, 3,680,447 tonnage. There cleared ou wards, 23,096 British vessels, 5,648,940 tonnage, and 19,502 foreign, of 3,889,291 tonnage.

FRENCH ESTATES OF THE BOURBONS.—The Ind pendant de l'Ouest publishes the following detai respecting the lawsuit in which the Count de Cham; bord is involved—

The fortune possessed by the Prince in France, 'me cosjunction with the Duchess of Parma, his sister, 'me commosed of—1, A forest near Vierzon, valued at about 600,000f.; 2, Another forest in Champagne, valued at 400,000f.; and 3, several forests in the department of the Haute Marne, valued together at 8,000,000f. This forms a totality of about nine millions of france, half of which belong to the Count de Chambord and half to his sister. The administration of the State domains has laid claim to these possessions. The Count de Chambord had already lost the forest of Vierzon and that of Champagne, and he preserved them by means of a loan of a million, which he contracted two years ago, and paid over to the said administration. The most important lawsuit was that of the forests of the Haute Marne. If the judgment of the Tribunal of Vassy is confirmed, there will only remain to the Count the estate of Chambord, which costs annually, for keeping it up, thirty thousand francs more than it yields.

A Paris letter in the Madrid Digric states that the po-

A Paris letter in the Madrid Diario states that the sition of M. Olcasga, Spanish Minister at this Court, become such as to be no longer tenable, and the Fre paper, the Journal de Madrid, repeats the statem and adds that M. Olcasga's successor has been aire